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paring the article on Willoughby Lake, etc., which appeared in Vol. 9, No. 4 of the FERN JOURNAL. In the *Fern Bulletin*, Vol. 15, page 49, Mrs. Terry reports the finding in Dorset of *Botrychium simplex* and *Pellaea atropurpurea*. Therefore *Pellaea* should be added to the list of ferns growing in all four stations under consideration, making a list of 28. This gives Dorset 35 true ferns, which equals the Willoughby list. It only remains for Mrs. Terry or some other Dorset botanist to discover *Phegopteris hexagonoptera* or the male fern to give that town the undisputed championship.—E. J. WINSLOW.

ANOTHER CHARACTER IN THE BEECH FERNS.—Living plants of *Phegopteris hexagonoptera* and *P. polypodioides*, if one can keep them under observation, are easily told apart. When the fronds of the Long Beech Fern die down in the autumn, or even for a short time previously, the coiled tops of the next year's croziers, thickly covered with brown scales, may be seen protruding a little above the ground. In the case of the Broad Beech fern, however, no traces of the next year's fronds show above the ground either in the fall or early spring. The Long Beech fern matures its fronds much earlier than the other. Around Sept. 1st in the vicinity of Newburyport fronds of *hexagonoptera* of a fine fresh green may be seen in various stages of unrolling. But at that time all the fronds of the other have turned to a dull, homely olive and no new fronds are to be seen. Even a long series of rains in July and August which will bring out a second crop of fronds on quite a number of the ferns, do not seem to have any effect on the Long Beech.—E. H. CLARKSON, *Newburyport, Mass.*